# THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

A Talk with Prominent Lawyers at the National Capital.

Reverdy Johnson Thinks Conkling Inexperienced.

JUDGE CURTIS TOO MODEST.

Views of Judge Paschal and Ex-Judge Casey.

Why the South Should Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 15, 1873.

VIEWS OF REVERDY JOHNSON. The Honomalic Reverdy Johnson arrived at Willard's on Monday morning, and has been in attendance upon the Supreme Court, before which he has practised for so many years that his nterest in the appointment of a Chief Justice must be very great. I called apon him this afternoon at his pariors, and found thim resting upon a lounge after the labors of the day. He was very courteous in his reception, and, /seeing that he had been disturbed from his rest, I went at once to the subject in view, and asked: .

on, yo'a have doubtless seen that the HERALD has been diving of late the views of promi nent lawyers of the country with regard to the appointment of a Chief Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the d seath of Judge Chase?"

Mr. JOHNSO! -Yes, I have read the HERALD every day, an A have been much interested in this

CORRESPO? (DENT-Have you any objection to give your views about it? Mr. JOHF SON-None whatever-that is to say, in

way. The position is one which requires great ab' Mry, fine judgment, and, above all, great experie ace. The jurisdiction of this Court is, peracre complicated and more extended than that o funy Court in the world.

Cor ERSPONDENT—Bo you not think that it is more

aticated now than ever before in the history of

Ar. JOHNSON-Yes: that is, it has been made so \*scent decisions of the Supreme Court. I do not sleve that the old Court would have had a disstiling voice to a decision that the Legal Tender was unconstitutional, both as to contracts sade and to be made. There are other question soo, which the old Court had not to deal with. CORRESPONDENT-You have heard the names that

bave been mentioned in this connection, have you

Mr. JOHNSON-Oh, yes. I think I have heard CORRESPONDENT-I suppose you have your pref-

erences; would you object to stating them? Mr. Johnson-I have my preferences of course, but I would decidedly object to expressing them. All of us at the Bar are deeply interested in the subject, but we do not feel that we have a right to express individual choice for publication.

REESPONDENT-Do you lear that the President will be moved in his appointment by any political pressure which may be brought to bear upon him? about this, but really no serious fear. Some of us were soliditous in this regard on account of Conk-ling's rumored appointment. Conkling is una man of talents and with experience would in course of time make a very good Judge. At present he has no experience. I don't think he ever made an argument before the Supreme Court; at any rate I never heard him make one. But we cannot estimate a man's abilities always before we give him a fair trial. When Chase was appointed many of us shook our heads with grave doubts and predicted for him a judicial

failure, but yet you have seen what an eminent Judge he made and how deeply his loss is felt. With experience Conkling would doubtless do well. CORRESPONDENT—what do you think of Judge Ourtis for the position? -We could not get a better man and I think the entire Bar are agreed upon this

point. He is a man of the purest character, he has great ability, and he has had all the necessary experience to fit him for the office. CORBESPONDENT-Mr. O'Conor has been n

tioned as a proper candidate—how would his ap-

pointment be received? Mr. Johnson-That is a question that I cannot an swer. I only know Mr. O'Conor's abilities upon general report. To judge from this he would do very well. I should think, however, he is almost too old a man to enter upon the duties of the position; he must be over sixty-five. However, it is useless name individuals as candidates. If we were searching for fit men we could easily find them on the present Supreme Bench. The Bar is simply destrang of having a good man and we do not fear

Finding further conversation, except upon the general aspect of the question, useless, I thanked Mr. Johnson for his kind politeness and withdrew.

the appointment of an incompetent person.

Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, formerly Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, whose name has been very frequently mentione an connection with the appointment of Chief Jus-tice, is here on business before the Supreme Your correspondent called upon him as as rooms over the MERALD Bureau to get an exmession of his views as to who should receive the mointment. It was a duty of great delicacy, yet owing the simplicity of manner and candor in twersation of this eminent jurist, one-half the the might be won in frankly stating the object which I called. The Judge was seated in an chair. Numerous printed briefs of cases of ttude were spread over the table in lawyerususion. He is a stoutly built man, short in with a smooth, round, ruddy face, a stature 1 glow in his features, which are always in spiritua und an air of quiet, calm self-possession. w of ecclesiastics he would be singled out In a throi p of a flock.

stion extended your correspondent was gratifying. Laying aside a manuscript warm and e asked, "of what service can I be to you to-day?"

www...I called to talk with you up CORRESPON the subject & I the Chief Justiceship. You are doubtless awa, 'e that your name has been menconnection, and I feel that I may tioned in this speak in referen be to it without intruding upon your private feeli. Igs in the matter.

Judge Curris-1 or the very reason you have just mentioned I co usider myself barred from expressing any prefer ence whatever, for I do not think myself compet ant to enlighten the public or the President as to w. to should be the successor of the lamented Chief Jus tice Chase. I am not a candidate. That you can | whish with my fullest consent. The duty resting o a the President is indeed a very grave one, and we al. trust that when he does the appointment it will be one well worthy of the eminent dignity and treat responsibility of the office-one which will give universal satisfaction and inspire the confidence of the people of the

whole country. CORRESPONDENT-You know the President has said he would be glad to hear the views of mem-bers of the Bar as to the man, in their opinion, best fitted for the position. The President, I am as-sured, would rather read the opinions of those practisting before the Supreme Court than confer

with poll ticians on this subject. Judge Charis—Please except me from the num ber. You will readily recognize, I am sure, the position which I occupy. It would be imposable me to consis cently express a preference. Hav. and acquainted with s'o many members of the Bar, I could not, with due deference to my own judgment and an entire ignoring of personal feeling, single out the fittest man for the pince. The right of choice evolves upon the President. He knows, as

and of resistang all improper influences. CORRESTONDENT-This is the object which the HERA Dhas in inviting expressions of opinion from toose whose associations and practice quality them to speak reasonably and without prejudice upon

Judge Cuaris-It is an office winich, I think, no man should aspire to fill; Ceither should one lightly form an opinion as to the qualification of any individual for it. I would not like to be quoted as expressing any choice. If I can serve you in any other way it will give me pleasure to do so.

The me iner in which the Judge declined to give and decided views was so gracious, at the same time it was so firm, that to pursue the subject further would have been to trespass upon the courtesy of a gentieman who appears to be the choice o a great portion of the Bar for the office which had been the subject of our conversation.

VIEWS OF JUDGE PASCHAL. Among the prominent members of the Bar in Washington is Judge Paschal, of Texas, and we give his views and preferences in regard to the Chief Justiceship. Certainly no one has a better right to be heard. Judge Paschal is a quiet man, who has retired from all political strife, and given his whole time to the duties of his profession and the editing of law books, which have a world-wide reputation. Journalists also remember him as an editor who, through every phase of his life, never lowered the flag of the Union. To the question as to whom, as a practitioner in the Supreme Court, he would prefer for Chief Justice, he answered frankly,

"I have no choice which would probably be re spected. I have never before uttered a syllable about it; but I have no sentiments to conceal The appointment ought to be given to some Southern man. While I oppose the constant recognition of the old geographical fiction which disre garded all latitude, and based North and South upon the accident of negro slavery, yet it was a fact that no one of the late slave States had any representative upon the Supreme Bench; and yet there are peculiarities of laws in many of those States, particularly in Louisiana, Texas, Florida Arkansas and Missouri, where many of the elements of the civil law and many rights to lands founded upon the Spanish and Mexican systems are still retained, with which no member of the Bench since Mr. Justice Campbell left it can be at all familiar. It is settled rule of the Court to rest its decisions upon the law of property upon the rulings of the local Supreme Court; but it is impossible to follow this rule while one-half of the States of the Union have no voice on the Bench. At any rate, greater time is consumed in the examination of causes from those States than can be spared, since the docket is already crowded in a manner which almost amounts to a denial of justice.

"I admit that all this is true; but, Judge, the President might not be able to find the material for a Chief Justice in your section."

"Selections of men quite as learned as any who have yet been named might be made from the Southern States. It should not be forgotten that Marshall and Taney received their education and legal training in the South, and that the great constitutional questions which have most distin guished them arose in those States. And if any one believes that these were isolated cases let him compare the volumes of Southern reports with those of any other section, and he will see that very many of the opinions were in no way inferior to the best law learning in the United States. In fact, most of the great causes which have involved the conflict of laws have been solved by Southern jurists."

"There may have been a deterioration among the Southern Bar owing to the events of late years, and the President might not be willing to select from among those who had made war against the

"That is a mistaken notion. There has been no deterioration on account of the war. The very jurisprudence and a more enlarged understanding of constitutional law, for the field of adversity is always a good school. And so to the political status of the Southern lawyers, the war si be perpetuated. The very position would make any one but a natural extremist conservative; besides (Judge Paschal added, with no little earnestness) all the legal talent of the South did not a more dangerous devotion to the Union than any Northern man had to encounter. Many of them gave their services, their fortunes and their live to the Union cause, and it was a reproach to the republican party that no one of these had been revarded. Of course no one of these expect so distinguished a position. One thing is certaine the such an hour were not made of the stuff to ask for official patronage; that is left to the miserable character to the Union men of the South."

"The President might be induced to give the appointment to some one of the present assodates, and then fill that vacancy from the South. The legal magazines have advocated this course, and it seems to be very popular."

"Several of the Judges have been spoken of all having about equal merit, and the President's difficulty would be the want of a precedent-the fear of an invidious discrimination. He has his own views about the learning and ability of the Judges whose claims had been argued, but I only judge from their opinions and previous history, and pre fer to express no choice,"

"Among the lawyers who have been prominently named, who is your preference ?" "Of those North Judge Curtis is the most fit, as

well from experience as the judicial character of

his mind." VIEWS OF JUDGE CASEY. Judge Casey, formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, who resigned the office as upprofitable, when he could make as much in a single case as he could by sitting on the Bench a whole year, received your correspondent courteously, on his ex-plaining the object of his visit, prefacing his opinion with the statement that all he wished to say would be direct and brief. With this understand ing I not the question.

pointment of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?" Judge Casey-Well, sir, I have very decided opinions on the matter. It is probably neither prudent nor modest in me to express them for pub lication; but, as they are honestly entertained they may be expressed without presumption of offence. If the appointment is to be made from the profession, and not from the Bench of the Court, I am free to say my choice would lie between Judge Curtis and Mr. Evarts. There are some considerations which weigh in favor of each of them. Judge Curtis is probably the more thorough and pro found common law lawyer; Mr. Evarts is the more versatile—has probably more general culture, more political experience and is younger in years. Mr. Evarts, too, is in full sympathy and accord in his views of public policy with the ruling party at this time. Judge Curtis, I believe, is not entirely so. Both are gentlemen of the purest and highest character and lawyers of the most eminent ability Either would adorn the place. But, notwithstand ing the precedents appear to be the other way, I would preier to see the Chief Justice taken from the Bench of the Court. In the present condition of things there are four or five Judges on the Bench, in the full vigor of manhood, with years of experience in that Court, thoroughly conversant with its rules and precedents-serving, as they have, in their high places with great honor to themselves and acceptance to the professionand in full sympathy and accord with the President and his party in their politics and constitutional views and opinions. I am decidedly of the opinion that the appointment should be made from their number. This would create a vacancy on the Bench and enable the President to give an appointment to the South. Two or three prominent names suggest themselves—Hon. B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky; Hon. Thomas Settle, of H. Bristow, of Kentucky; Hon. Thomas Settle, of Louisiava. The first two are young men of remarkable vigor and ability. The last named, Mr. Durant, would bring to the position, in addition to high legal and literary attainments, a thorough knowledge of civil and continental jurisprucence. The Judge, who is pre-eminently a man of business, returned my good afternoon with a smile, which seemed to indicate a happy termination of what he leared would be a tedious pumping out process, when I made known the object of the visit.

### APOLLO HALL.

Tammany Will Not Unite and the Apol-

los Become Belligerant. The County Convention of the Apolio Hall Democracy was held last evening in Irving Hall. On the motion of Mr. Hincken Mr. Julius Wadsworth, of the Twenty-first ward, was nominated as the per-

manent Chairman of the Convention. After being unanimously elected Mr. Wapsworth was escorted to the platform, and on taking the chair said :-

It is with feelings of pride that I find myself called upon to preside over so many of the demo cratic voters of this metropolis. We are honest laborers for the democratic party. We are called together to-night with a common purpose namely, to wrest from the hands of an unworthy and corrupt set of men, known as the Tammany Society, the reins of political power, and to again turn them over to the people, in whose hands they should rest. I shall not further occupy your time. The Convention is now organized and ready for business.

The credentials were then called for on the motion of J. M. McClennan, after which the entire roll of 518 names of delegates was called.

Samuel G. Courtney, as chairman of the committee appointed to confer with Tammany Hall, reported the utter failure of all negotiations. He read the letter from Tammany which appeared in the papers of Wednesday, and his reply, which was published vesterday. Mr. Courtney then harangued the Convention for nearly an hour, which concluded his report.

The Conference Committee was, on motion, continued until the 24th inst., at which time they will be ready for final report.

The Convention then adjourned, to reassemble at the same place on Friday evening, October 24.

The call for a mass meeting to ratify the Utica nominations was circulated. The meeting is set down for the 18th inst. of political power, and to again turn them over to

POURTH BENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVEN-TION.

The Fourth Senatorial District Convention met ast night at the Seventh Ward Hotel, in Madison street, for the purpose of nominating a Senator,

but they didn't do it. The roll was called and the name of John Fox suggested for Senator. The moment the name was mentioned it was apparent that a strong opwas mentioned it was apparent that a strong opposition party was in the field. The names of Timothy Campbell and James Hayes were freely canvassed and many speeches were made by the various parties interested. When it came to a question of a vote the wards in favor of Fox showed a disposition to withdraw. The opposing wards objected to any nomination being made by acciamation. After a great many bitter speeches, the Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, counting 64 solid votes, withdrew from the Convention, declining to vote for Fox. The Convention was even then going to nominate a Senator; but Judge Hogan, in an able speech, held that the question should be submitted to the Tammany Hall General Committee. An adjournment was taken amid general conjusion.

# FIFTH DISTRICT SENATORIAL DEMOCRATIC

The Fifth Senatorial District Democratic Conver tion held a meeting last night at Adriatic Hall, Hudson and Barrow streets, at which they appointed s conference committee to confer with outsid organizations. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Wednesday, October 22. Shortly after the meet on wednesday, october 22. Shortly after the adjournment the conference committee were waited upon by two delegations from the Apolio Hall Convention and a German democratic reform association, for the purpose of assisting them to carry the district. The committee agreed to hold a meeting on next Tuesday evening, at the University Building, for the purpose of conferring together.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Sixth Senatorial District Convention met last night at Fortuna Hall, 250 Second avenue, but after some desultory discussion adjourned until Tuesday next without making any nomination. The Convention appeared to be much split up as to the nominee.

SEVENTH DISTRICT SENATORIAL CONVEN-TION.

The Tammany delegates to the Seventh Senato rial district met last night at their hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, for the purpose of organizing. A full representation of elegates was present. Mr. Daniel J. O'Conno the delegates was present. Mr. Daniel J. O'Connor was moved to the chair, and made a few remarks. Routine business was then transacted, and a Conference Committee was appointed to confer with other organizations and agree upon a choice, consisting of the following:—Michael Shaughnessy, from the Eleventh; Bryan Morgan, from the Fifteenth; M. J. Power, from the Sixteenth, and Rufus Dodge, from the Eighteenth. The Convention then adjourned.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVEN-TION.

The Eighth Senatorial District Convention me last night, with Thomas McCellar presiding. Every member of the Convention had either a speech or a resolution, longer than himself, to deliver, and in preference to hearing them an adjournment was

# REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Committee has made its headquarters in parlors I and K at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will hall from there for the remain der of the campaign.

# BROOKLYN POLITICS.

The Democratic Assembly Conventions The Democratic Assembly conventions were held last night in the various Assembly districts, whe the following nominations were made:-

Dists.

1—James F. Donough.

2—Adjourned to Thursday.

8—Michael Coffee.

4—Theo. N. Mulvin.

8-Fred. Kalbfleisch. 9-John McGroarty. The Liberal City Convention. The Liberal City Convention met at Sawyer Hall, Fulton street, corner of Jay, Brooklyn, last evening. Mr. Charles W. Godard presided, and on motion of ex-Assemblyman James R. Allaben the democratic nominee for Mayor, John W. Hunter, was manimously endorsed by the Convention.

The Liberal County Convention. The Liberal County Convention, composed of nearly the same set of delegates as composed the city, met immediately afterwards, Mr. J. W. Pickett, of the Sixth ward, presiding. The entire demo-cratic county ticket, with the exception of Justice of Sessions, was endorsed, and the Convention then adjourned. Every ward in the city was represented and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

# KINGS COUNTY ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The republicans of Kings county have completed their Assembly nominations. Frederick Cocheu, of the Thirteenth ward, was unanimously nominated Mr. Cocheu, who is President of the Grand Street and Newtown Railroad, has served one term in the Legislature, and was formerly a Deputy Unite States Marshal. In the latter capacity he rendered excellent service to the Revenue Department by ferreting out lilicit whiskey stills in the Fifth ward. In the Eighth Assembly district George C. Bennett has been nominated for Assembly. Mr. Bennett, who was an active member of the "liberal" expunition narty last year, represented his district of the state of th republican party last year, represented his distric

# NEW YORK STATE NOMINATIONS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1873. The republicans to-day nominated Henry C. Con nolly, of Kingston, for State Senator in the Four teenth district, and Robert A. Snyder, of Sanger ties, for the Assembly in the First district of Ulster The democrats of the Second district have non

inated John D. Winfield for the Assembly. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1873.
The Republican Convention which met here to-day has renominated Senator Madden.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1873.
The Republican Convention of the Eigath Indical district, after over thirty ballotings, with three candidates, nominated Hon. John L. Talcott, of Buffalo, which nomination was afterwards made unanimous.

A NEW YORK CONVICT TO BE HANGED.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1873. Michael Dononne was sentenced this morning by Judge Rumsey to be hanged on the 10th day of De-cember next, for the murder of a fellow convict at Auburn State Prison on the 22d of May last.

KILLED BY A FALL

John Cassidy, a man twenty-four years of age, died in Believue Hospital yesterday from the effects of injuries and to have been received on Wednesday morning at No. 36 Crosby street by a fall while intoxicated. An inquest will be held over the remains.

# WASHINGTON.

The Samana Bay Company Asking for American Protection.

OUR EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE.

Important Internal Revenue Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1873. The Samana Bay Jobbers Demanding the "Moral Support" of the Govern

Pabens, the reticent St. Domingo diplomatist Secretary of the Samana colony, and confidential adviser of the President and his Secretary on all matters pertaining to the spread of the American flag in West India waters, is here. Kindred spirits are also gathering under the protecting shadow of the White House. Dr. Howe is here, who, as one of the United States Commissioners, surveyed the island two years ago. O'Sullivan is here. In fact the roll call of St. Domingo speculators, foreign and domestic, might be called, and a ready "Here!" heard all along the line. The restless spirit of the Dominicans, it is said, rebels against American encroachment. Fabens is Secretary of the Samana Bay Company which holds a valuable franchise from President Baez, and hostility to the grant is anticipated. The revolt is led by a powerful rival of Baez, and threatens the Samana Bay Company, not only with destruction of their property, but with expulsion from their franchise. An appeal is to be made to the United States for its "moral support," as the presence of war vessels was characterized during the debate in the Senate in 1870, and govern ment protection is confidently relied upon. The State Department does not see how the aid can be extended diplomatically, for we have no Dominican Minister. The Navy Department cannot undertake to protect our citizens who invest in farms plantations in foreign lands, unless Congress will increase the navy. since the St. Domingo job was first projected corner lots and whole squares of ground have so rapidly improved in Washington as to make it unnecessary to seek for fortunes in distant climes. The influence which the St. Domingo speculators are relying upon has been concentrated in rows of three and four story brick dwellings in fashionable parts of Washington, so that dividends from the banana crop, the yield of the copper mines, or the product of the green pea patches in and about Samana have no longer any attraction for the extraordinary plenipotentiary who first proposed annexation to Baez.

The Import and Export Trade of the United States, 1873 and 1873.

The following is a synopsis of monthly report No. 12 of the Bureau of Statistics, which is now in press. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the months ended June 30, 1873, and the twelve months ended the same, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1872:-

Periols. Imports. Values. Month ending June 30, 1873. \$49,314,797 \$46,215,053 Month ending June 52,189,527 42,549,444 1,906,562 30, 1872. 52, 183, 527 42,542,444 Twelve months, end-ing June 30, 1873. 63,410,597 578,938, 985 Twelve months, end-ing June 30, 1872. 649,338,768 501,285,371 28,148,481

The amounts of the foregoing, which consisted of specie and bullion and of merchandise, respectively, during the twelve months ended June 30, 1873 and 1872 were as follows:-

Imports. Specie and bullion, The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States June 30, 1873, was \$77,646,579, as compared with \$122,211,266 June 30, 1872. Making allowance for the difference in the warehouse accounts the imports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, are in excess of the domestic and foreign exports combined, in the sum of \$100,887,818; while for the same period of 1872 the excess of imports over exports was only \$62,397,039. The values of the imports and exports carried in American and foreign vessels and in cars and other land vehicles respectively during the twelve months ended June 30, 1873 and 1872 were as follows :-

1873
Foreign vessels, 1873
Land vehicles, 1873
American vessels, 1872
Foreign vessesl, 1872
Land vehicles, 1872 177,286,302 161,319,869 6.722,462 445,416,783 381,620,692 17,635,681 6,279,157 A comparison of the above table shows that dur ing the year ended June 30, 1873, more than seventy-three per cent of the total trade by water vas in foreign vessels; and for the corresponding period of 1872 the value of articles carried in for eign vessels was about seventy-six per cent. As some four or five months will elapse before annual report on commerce and navigation for 1873 is printed and bound it is the intention to furnish further details relative to our foreign trade from the advance sheets of monthly report No. 12. Important Internal Revenue Decision

Affecting Patent Medicine Venders. Upon a question as to whether certain medicines, the packages of which are encased in a wraper, the directions upon which are alleged to have been copied perbatim from a work claimed to be a dispensatory, now and hitherto in common use among physicians and apothecaries, and not liable to sold under any other guise, are tax under schedule C, it is held the Internal Revenue Office that if medi cine is put up in retail packages-packages that are intended to be sold directly to consumersaccompanied, each package, with this wrapper, that the style of putting up is similar to that of putting up patent or proprietary medicines in general, and, therefore, they are liable to the stamp tax. The Commissioner further says that where the medicine is accompanied with all the directions as to the time when and the manner in which the article is to be taken, and the article is put up the maker, manufacturer or compounder with a view of giving such specific directions directly to the patient, no matter from what sources such directions and such infermation are obtained-from the experience and observation of a physician, fromfmedical books or otherwise-the style is the same and it is similar to the style which the makers and venders of patent medicine adopt, as witness the thousands of such articles in the market, and the labels, handbills and wrapper which accompany them.
The American and Mexican Claims Com-

mission
having named Sir Edward Thornton to act a

umpire, he has accepted the nomination, provided his government will consent to his acting in that capacity, which consent he has asked. Meanwhile the Commissioners are engaged in the examination of cases for adjudication. The Railroads and the Mails.

A table, in course of preparation for the annual

report of the Postmaster General, shows that by the recent readjustment of the pay on railroad routes for the year ending September 30, 1873, the amount of annual compensation to all ratiroad companies has been increased \$228,823, being now \$1,015,508 per annum. The readjustment is made on fifty-seven ratiroad routes. Six hundred different railroad companies receive pay for carrying the mails. The aggregate length of the railroad service in the United States is now nearly miles, and is increasing at the rate of over 5,000 miles per annum.

The Tax on Spirits and Tobacco. Numerous telegrams have been received by Com missioner Douglass from distillers, asking, as a matter of relief, that the tax be not collected on such spirits as remained in warehouse for one year; but the Commissioner has no authority to po its collection, as the law requires the tax to be paid

t the end of the year or at other times as it is withdrawn for the market. The same rule applie to tobacco in bonded warehouses. The Interna Revenue office is now conducted at an expense of \$2,000,000 per year less than under former laws. The Commissioner is satisfied with the law as it is, and therefore will make no important recommendation to Congress concerning it. The Export Stamp Section of the Inter-

nal Revenue Laws. The Attorney General has received a letter from the United States Attorney in the Eastern district of Virginia, stating that the Circuit Court of that district had decided in favor of the constitutionality of the export stamp section of the Internal Revenue laws of 1868 and 1872. He further said that the case upon which this decision was made will probably come up in the United States Su-

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The annual report of Superintendent McCartee of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, has just been made to Secretary Richardson. It states that the Bureau ha delivered during the year completed and perfect bonds, notes and other securities amounting to \$580,244,300, and 224,440,745 customs and internal revenue stamps, amounting to \$131,694,472, besides sundry other work for the various bureaux of the Treasury and other departments of the government. All this work has been accomplished without the loss of a note or stamp, or a sheet of paper or any portion thereof The attempts at imitating the government specia or localized fibre paper have been unsu-

#### CASHIER PHELPS' TRIAL

Arguments on the \$15,000 Draft at the Police Court Examination-"The Victim of Unfortunate Circumstances,"

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1873. Charles H. Phelps, the defaulting cashie State Treasury, was brought from jail to the Police Court to-day for examination. His manner was nervous and downcast. Mr. A. Chapman, of New York, one of his counsel, appeared in Court with him. To the inquiry if he was ready to go on with the examination Phelps responded in the affirma-

District Attorney Moak informed the Court that the draft alleged to have been stolen had not been secured yet, and asked a postponement to some future day.

Mr. Chapman responded that the defendant was here ready to answer the charge against him and could in fifteen minutes show his innocence.

Justice McNamarra said the District Attorney, if making the application in good faith, should have the opportunity to secure this important The District Attorney said he wanted to show that

the draft had defendant's signature. If he could do that the fact of the grand larceny would be es-

the draft had defendant's signature. If he could do that the fact of the grand larceny would be established.

Mr. Chapman replied that the draft would properly bear his signature, as all such drafts did.

Mr. Chapman suggested that Mr. Raines, the State Treasurer, who was present, should take the stand. He desired to ask him a lew questions, after which it would readily be seen that the charge of stealing the \$15,000 draft could not be sustained. His client, he said, was the victim of unfortunate circumstances, but he was not guilty of the ofience here charged against him. He spoke in this vein at some length, extolling the defendant's character, and insisted that the defence was entitled to the proof that crime was committed or else a discharge from custody.

Mr. Moak replied, saying it would be shown that the defendant had passed under two or three fictitious names within the past six months. In this city he gave a check for a horse he had purchased under another name than his own. Although nominally a clerk, if it were shown that he entertained the intent when he obtained the paper to steal it he was guilty of grand larceny. He (Mr. Moak) desired the paper in question to show that when he obtained it he intended to commit a felony.

After further collequy the case was postponed until Saturday, and Phelps was remanded to jail. Upon the application of the State Treasurer Governor Dix has requested the expert and reliable accountant, Mr. Warren, of New York, to make an examination of the books of the Treasurer's Office, with the view of ferreting out the extent of the thefts. The State Treasurer has been in communication with the various county treasurers of me, with the view of ferreting out the extent of the thefts. The State Treasurer has been in communication with the various county treasurers of me, with the view of ferreting out the extent of the

cation with the various country reasurers for several days, and is accumulating the draits forwarded by them. He will soon be able to trace every dollar of the money.

# IRISH CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 16, 1873. The Irish Convention met soon after noon to-day. Several amendments to the constitution were offered, the most important of which was one to establish an Emigration Bureau in New York, with a branch in each State, the secretary of the union to reside in New York and superintend the bust. ness of the bureau. After considerable discu the matter was referred to the Committee on Immi-

The Convention this afternoon went into Committee of the Whole on the immigration question. and there was a very general opinion expressed in

Mr. Hogan, of Missouri, believed the best way to inaugurate the movement for the benefit of Irish igrants was through the Irish Catholic Benevo ient Union, and that that union should devise a plan of operation which would meet the great need they were considering. He vividly pictured the condition of the emigrant in New York and other large cities in his struggle for a bare subsistence, and advocated the establishment of a bureau through which the newly-arrived Irishmen and also those

cated the establishment of a bureau through which the newly-arrived Irishmen and also those who had been in the country some time could be helped to cheap lands in the West, upon which they could make prosperous and happy homes for themselves, and take and maintain rank among the best citizens of the nation.

Mr. Buriler, of Kansas, proposed that information regarding the soil, climate, &c., of the Western States should be collected and printed for distribution to the Irish in Ireland and to those already here, and that means be provided to assist them in obtaining lands and homes of their own.

Judge Dwyrer, of Dayton, Ohio, proposed a standing committee of dive on immigration, to whom all matters touching immigration shall be referred, and who shall have full centrol of the matter; obtain from all available sources in the Western States, particularly those through which great lines of railroads run, all information relating to the climate, productions, general resources of the country, price of land, &c., and publish it in available form for distribution. Also consuit railroads and ocean steamship companies regarding passenger and freight rates, make best terms for transportation, &c. He further proposed that immigrants should be under the charge of the Union during transit from the seaboard to the point of destination, and that the seal of protection of the Union abouid be placed around every person under its charge, and any imposition or ill-treatment practised by any company upon immigrants should be followed by the instant withdrawal of patronage.

Mr. McDonough, of Missouri, said:—It is not the Irish in Ireland who most need the aid of this union, but those already in America living in the streets of the great cities, those who are employed on railroads, canais, public and private works, and who are abused, insulted, degraded, and in many instances treated like dogs by those over them. He favored some plan by which the condition of these people could be bettered, and by which they could be assisted in ob

themselves.

Mr. Haggerry, of Indiana, advocated the formation of stock companies on a plan similar to the building associations in different parts of the country, which would furnish money for the purchase of lands, building of houses, partially stocking of farms, for which moderate interest would be charged, a mortgage on the land being taken for security.

charges, a mortgage on the land being taken for security.

Messrs. Whiting, of Philadelphia, Gleanon and O'Connor, of Virginia, and several others expressed views similiar to those above mentioned.

After the consideration of several unimportant matters a resolution was adopted for the committee to wait on His Grace Archbishop Kenrick and Bishop Ryan, offering them the homage of the Convention and asking their blessing upon the proceedings of the meeting, after which the Convention adjourned.

### DELTA KAPPA EPSILON. EASTON, Pa., Oct. 16, 1873.

The twenty-seventh annual Convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity has been in session here during the last two days. Three sessions were held on Wednesday and another session this morning. To-night a public entertainment will take place. Whitelaw Reid arrived here yesterday and will preside at the entertainment. Mr. Wayne McVcagh will deliver the oration.

# THE FIREMEN'S FETE

Unveiling a Beautiful Monument at Poughkeepsie.

# AN ORATION ON FIRE.

The Entries and Programme of Prizes for To-Day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 16, 1875. The city is fast filling up with firemen and atrangers from abroad to participate in the two days' firemanic gathering. The exercises to-day consisted chiefly of a parade of the Poughkeepsie Fire Department and the unveiling of the Fire-men's Monument at the Cemetery. All the com-panies assembled in Market street at one o'clock P. M., and, with bands of music, marched to the cemetery, followed by thousands of people. Upon the arrival at the spot where the monuments prayer by Rev. J. C. Beecher, when Mayor East-man made a brief address and drew the veil from the monument. Hon. B. Platt Carpenter was then introduced and delivered the cration as follows :-

the monument. Hon. B. Platt Carpenter was then.
Introduced and delivered the cration as follows:—

\*\*A. Carpenter's oration.\*
General Country of the Carpenter of the Country of the Count

the statesman.

Within a short time, in our own land, we have seen the Queen City of the West isid in ashes, and that wealthy city of the East, almost the first the morning sun shines upon, severely crippled by fire. Even the best organized Fire Department cannot always subdue the flame that is borne upon the hurricane. In our own site along. thy of the east, almost the first the horming sub since all points are represented by fire. Even the best organized fire the personnel of the fire the personnel of the fire the personnel of the fire the personnel of pestilence would cause only greater care in diet, but when at midnight the peaks of the fire belt first vibrate through the air every timable that springs in terror from his bed, and before he knows. In which direction to look to the fire that the peaks of the fire has been as the first of the f

ments of life would lie within easier grasp, while fame would be more accessible through the avenue of his calling.

General state of the calling of the calling of the calling.

General state of the calling of the ca brethren, and to your own determination, through faith and flicity, to choose that good part which shall not be taken away from you. A single menument, adorning so many tombs and thus signifying union in death, shall tend to effect among the living, as compilete unity of sentiment as there is already of purpose. If Jealousy has existed, it shall be succeeded by laudable amulation—if enmity has ever been provoked, it should continue no longer. Working together in the pursuits and aspirations of life with the same zeal that you evince in protecting the property of a city, you cannot fail of a succeas commensurate with your merita. But the simple act of this day's devotion is more inspiring than words. Another addition has been made to the sacred treasures of this enclosure, A charm has been given to the sepulchre through your work of honor and piety. Upon your beautiful offering is insertibed a volume of history which centures hence shall be consulted for a more accurate knowledge of the customs of our time. Above all you have made a valuable contribution to the sympathy and affection of the age. Surely this must be to you as hour of pride, as in the solemnity of the scene you witness the complete dedication of the mounent to the memory of the volunteer fremen of Poughkeepsie, and feel, in communing with the hearts of those about you, that the services and virtues of the fireman are appreciated and his name duly honored.

At the close of Mr. Carpenter's address the pro-

At the close of Mr. Carpenter's address the procession filed slowly out of the city of the dead and marched back to Market street, where it was dis-

THE MONUMENT. The monument is a beautiful piece of workm ship. The base is of Quincy granite, five feet six inches square, and upon it is a base of Italian marble, of which material the entire monument is made. This base of Italian marble is four feet square, and upon it in bas-relief is the inscription:—

REWARD IN HEAVEN.

The die is upwards of three feet square, resting on the marble base, and is most elaborately carved. On the south face is a steam fire engine, on the east the time-honored hand engine, on the north a hose carriage and on the west a hook and ladder truck. They are all cut in high relief, and to the firemen at least are a very attractive feature of the monument. Next above the die is a plinth, and upon this is the shaft, five feet six mohes la height and two feet two inches square. The front of the shaft is ornamented with a shield, the form and details of which are similar to the shield furnished to the fire Department by the city. The inscription upon the shaft is as follows:—

# ERECTED BY THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1873.

ERECTED BY THE VOLUNTEER
FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1873.

The inscription is tastefully arranged and artistically executed, around a fire hat and trumpet. A projecting cap, two feet six inches square, completes the monument, upon which stands the statue of a fireman six feet in height, in full fireman's dress, with trumpet resting on his right arm and in his left hand, which hangs listiessly by his side, is his hat. He stands as a mourner among the graves about him, with bared head bowed and with a sad expression of countenance. The entire height of the monument is twenty feet.

At three o'clock this aiternoon the steamboat Nuhpa, of Hudson, arrived here, having on board Hoysdrat Steamer Company, No. 8, and Evans Hook and Ladder Company, with bands, all of Hudson. The dioversyile hand and Colt's Band, of Hudson. The dioversyile hand and Colt's Band, of Hartford, have also arrived.

To-morrow is the grand tournament day. The first prize is \$500, for steamers, and the second prize, \$150. The prize for hand engines is \$250, and the second prize, \$150. The prize for hose companies is \$150. No engine will be allowed to compete for a prize unless belonging to a regularly organized company. In the trial of steamers each machine is to draw its own water and play a horizontal stream through 200 feet of hose, using such nozzle as each company may direct, Hand engines are also to draw their own water and play a horizontal stream through 200 feet of hose, using such nozzle as each company may direct, Hand engines are also to draw their own water and play a horizontal stream through 200 feet of hose, using such hydrant and lay 200 feet of hose, using such hydrant and lay 200 feet of hose, using such hydrant and lay 800 feet, make connection with hydrant and lay 600 feet of hose.

The Entribuse are as follows:—Hoysdrat steamer, No. 8, of Hudson; Excelsior, No. 4, of Kingston; Cornell Hudson fiver, No. 1, of Coxsackie; washington, No. 3, of Hudson; Excelsior Hose, of Schenectady.

There will be ten bands in the grand parade tomorrow.

# DEATH OF CLOUD, THE CARSMAN.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16, 1873. philadelphia some three months since to row to his city by canals and rivers, died on Tuesday last, five miles above Piaquemine. Cloud was found in his boat in an almost exhausted condition on Monday and died the next day. His diary shows that he had been saffering with what he termed "heavy shakes" for some days before his